



STATE OF MAINE
DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION

JOHN ELIAS BALDACCI
GOVERNOR

DAVID P. LITTELL
COMMISSIONER

General Electric Company)
Androscoggin County)
Auburn, Maine)
A-152-71-J-R (SM))
DEPARTMENTAL
FINDINGS OF FACT AND ORDER
AIR EMISSION LICENSE

After review of the air emissions license application, staff investigation reports and other documents in the applicant's file in the Bureau of Air Quality, pursuant to 38 M.R.S.A., Section 344 and Section 590, the Department finds the following facts:

I. REGISTRATION

A. Introduction

General Electric Company (GE) of Auburn, Maine has applied to renew their Air Emission License, permitting the operation of emission sources associated with their electroplating and metal finishing facility.

B. Emission Equipment

GE is authorized to operate the following air emission units:

Fuel Burning Equipment

Equipment	Max.Capacity (MMBtu/hr)	Fuel Type, %Sulfur	Maximum Firing Rate	Date of installation	Stack #
Boiler #1	10.5	natural gas, #2 fuel oil	10,500 ft ³ /hr, 150 gallons/hour	1975	1
Boiler #2	10.5	natural gas, #2 fuel oil	10,500 ft ³ /hr, 150 gallons/hour	1975	2
Make up Air Unit #3	1.9	natural gas	1900 ft ³ /hr	1984	none
Make up Air Unit #4	2.7	natural gas	2700 ft ³ /hr	1984	none
Make up Air Unit #5	2.7	natural gas	2700 ft ³ /hr	1984	none
Make up Air Unit #6	2.7	natural gas	2700 ft ³ /hr	1984	none
Make up Air Unit #7	2.8	natural gas	2800 ft ³ /hr	1984	none
Heat Treat Unit	0.65	LPG	6.9 gal/hr	1982	13
Back-up Gen. Unit	0.8	diesel	5.8 gal/hr	1984	17

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Process Equipment

Equipment	Type	Date of Installation	Pollution Control Equipment
Line 1	zinc barrel	1984	wet scrubber 4
Line 2	tin copper	1984	wet scrubber 4
Line 3	tin aluminum barrel	1984	wet scrubbers 1, 3, and 5
Line 4	tin aluminum rack	1984	wet scrubbers 1,3, and 5
Line 5	silver rack	1984	wet scrubbers 1 and 3
Line 6	zinc rack	1984	wet scrubber 3
Line 7	small manual	1984	wet scrubbers 1 and 3
Line 8	large manual	1984	wet scrubbers 1 and 2
Line 9	small manual	1984	wet scrubber 2
Line 10	Tin on copper plating Silver on copper plating	2001	wet scrubbers 6 & 7
Acid Dip	acid etch	1984	wet scrubber 2
Molten Salt Bath Etch	Molten Salt Bath	1983	Mist Eliminator
Heat Treat Mineral Oil	Heat Treat Oven	1981	Oil Mist Separator

Note: Production rate in plating baths varies on all lines. Plating bath emissions include alkalis, cyanide, metal salts, and acids.

C. Application Classification

The application for GE does not include the licensing of increased emissions or the installation of new or modified equipment. Therefore, the license is considered to be a renewal of current licensed emission units only and has been processed through Major and Minor Source Air Emission License Regulations, 06-096 CMR 115 (last amended December 24, 2005). With the fuel limit on boilers and the operating hours restriction on the emergency generator along with pollution control on GE's process equipment, the facility is licensed below the major source thresholds and is considered a synthetic minor.

II. BEST PRACTICAL TREATMENT (BPT)

In order to receive a license the applicant must control emissions from each unit to a level considered by the Department to represent Best Practical Treatment (BPT), as defined in Definitions Regulation, 06-096 CMR 100 (last amended December 24, 2005). Separate

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control requirement categories exist for new and existing equipment as well as for those sources located in designated non-attainment areas.

BPT for existing emissions equipment means that method which controls or reduces emissions to the lowest possible level considering:

- the existing state of technology;
- the effectiveness of available alternatives for reducing emissions from the source being considered; and
- the economic feasibility for the type of establishment involved.

Process Description

The Auburn facility is part of the Energy Services Division of General Electric (GE). The main function of the Auburn facility is the fabrication of metal parts used in electrical distribution. GE manufactures over 5,000 parts primarily from aluminum, copper, and steel. The process includes metal finishing and electroplating.

The first step in the process is creating the metal part into the desired shape and configuration. When complete, it is sent to the plating room. There are ten process lines used in the plating process. The plating lines have a series of as many as thirty separate chambers consisting of different chemical solutions. Some parts are manually dipped in baths, while others are dipped in automated lines.

The two basic forms of plating are barrel and rack. In barrel plating, the parts are loaded into a screen type barrel and then the barrels are dipped in specific programmed sequences to process the parts. In rack plating, the parts are actually hung on a rack and then dipped in the baths in programmed sequences to process the parts.

It is the plating process that is the major source of process air emissions. Many gaseous compounds are emitted from the baths, such as cyanide compounds, sulfuric acid, alcohol, metallic compounds, hydrochloric acid, and hydrogen peroxide. The exhaust is sent to wet scrubbers. GE maintains seven (7) scrubbers to treat bath exhaust. Two (2) of the scrubbers are designated specifically to remove cyanide compounds and the remaining five (5) treat all other chemical gases. After the parts are plated, they are air dried and packaged for shipment. Minimal assembly is done at the Auburn facility.

Other air emissions sources in the facility include two natural gas fired boilers for facility heat and hot water, a diesel fired emergency generator, molten salt bath etch, and electric heat treat oven that uses propane for annealing, two (2) electric heated weld/braze furnaces that use a nitrogen and hydrogen atmosphere in the oven, four (4) propane infrared heaters, propane fork trucks, welding, brazing and cutting operations, glass bead blasting, wastewater

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treatment, various chemical storage tanks, aqueous parts washers, a laboratory, and six (6) natural gas fired make up air units.

1. BPT for Boilers #1 and #2

GE operates Boilers #1 and #2 primarily for facility hot water and heating needs. Boilers 1 and 2 have a maximum design heat input capacity of 10.5 MMBtu/hr each, firing natural gas and #2 fuel oil. Boilers #1 and #2 were both installed in 1975, and are therefore (not) subject to the New Source Performance Standards (NSPS) 40 CFR Part 60, Subpart Dc, Standards of Performance for Small Industrial-Commercial-Institutional Steam Generating Units, for units greater than 10 MMBtu/hr manufactured after June 9, 1989.

The regulated pollutants emitted from the boilers are particulate matter (PM), particulate matter with a diameter smaller than ten microns (PM₁₀), sulfur dioxide (SO₂), nitrogen oxides (NO_x), carbon monoxide (CO), and volatile organic compounds (VOC). Due to the individual size of these boilers, emissions from these boilers do not warrant additional pollution control equipment. The previous license did not have an annual natural gas fuel limit; therefore, emissions were based on maximum throughput which equates to a total of 184 million cubic feet per year of natural gas for both 10.5 MMBtu/hr boilers. Actual natural gas used in 2007 was 55 million cubic feet. To determine the annual air emissions license fee and to establish a reasonable fuel limit for BPT, this air license renewal will require GE to be limited to 100 million cubic feet per year. The boilers can also fire #2 fuel oil and again the current license has estimated emissions based on maximum throughput. GE has a #2 fuel oil limit of 750,000 gallons per year, which is considered reasonable and is used to determine the air license fee. These fuel limits also represent BPT.

A summary of the BPT analysis for Boiler #1 and #2 is the following:

1. The total fuel use for the facility shall not exceed 100 million cubic feet per year of natural gas and/or 750,000 gal/year of #2 fuel oil, based on a 12 month rolling total.
2. The SO₂ emission limits are based on the firing of fuel which meets the criteria in ASTM D396 for #2 fuel oil.
3. Fuel Burning Equipment Particulate Emission Standard, 06-096 CMR 103 (last amended November 3, 1990) regulates PM emission limits. For GE the emission limit of 0.12 lb/MMBtu meets this regulation. The PM₁₀ limits are derived from the PM limits.
4. NO_x emission limits are based on data from similar boilers that can fire #2 oil of this size and age.
5. CO and VOC emission limits are based upon AP-42 data dated 9/98.
6. Visible emissions from the boilers shall not exceed 20% opacity on a six (6) minute block average, except for no more than one (1) six (6) minute block average in a continuous 3-hour period.

2. Make-up Air Units

GE also operates five natural gas fired make-up air units. These units range in size from 1.9 to 2.8 MMBtu/hr. Due to their relatively small size and the burning of only natural gas in these units, no add-on pollution control is required. BPT for the make-up air units is the firing of natural gas and keeping fuel records to determine compliance with the facility's fuel use limits. Visible emissions from the make-up air units shall not exceed 20% opacity on a six (6) minute block average, except for no more than one (1) six (6) minute block average in a continuous 3-hour period.

3. Plating Baths

After the metal is processed to create the desired shape and configuration, it is sent to the plating bath area. Currently there are ten process lines used in the plating process. The plating lines have a series of several separate chambers consisting of different chemical solutions. Some parts are manually dipped in the baths using hoists, while others are dipped on automated lines. Many gaseous compounds are emitted from the baths, such as cyanide compounds, sulfuric acid, alcohol, metallic compounds, hydrochloric acid, and hydrogen peroxide. The exhaust is sent to wet scrubbers; currently GE has seven in operation.

Duct work along the top side of the plating baths vents the vapors from the bath to one of the seven scrubbers. GE's use of wet scrubbers to control electroplating emissions is consistent with the best demonstrated technologies used for new electroplating facilities. The manufacturer's rated removal efficiencies are consistent with the control levels expected from this type of control. The wet scrubbers have an estimated rated efficiency of at least 85%. In 2004, GE conducted an air emissions inventory and estimated potential emissions from the plating lines. Potential emissions estimates relied upon the capacity of each tank, temperature, concentration of acids, and plating material, as well as scrubber efficiency. The emissions were estimated to be below insignificant HAP thresholds per 06-096 CMR 115 Appendix B. Therefore, GE's use of wet scrubbers represents BPT for plating bath emissions.

Periodic Monitoring

GE shall maintain pressure drop indicators across each scrubber for the purpose of showing consistent operation. GE shall measure and record, on a daily basis, the recycled water pH in each of the remote circulation systems.

4. Miscellaneous Emission Units

The aqueous parts washers, propane heat-treat oven, molten salt etch process, and coolant evaporator exhaust with their current controls emit relatively small quantities of pollutants. Any additional control equipment or operation change to further reduce emissions is economically unfeasible.

Therefore, the above mentioned emission units and their associated emission controls represent BPT for the pollutants they emit.

5. Back-up Generator

GE operates a back-up diesel generator. The back-up generator is only to be operated for maintenance purposes and for situations arising from sudden and reasonably unforeseeable events beyond the control of the source. The back-up generator is not to be used for prime power when reliable offsite power is available. The back-up generator was manufactured in 1984 and therefore is not subject to New Source Performance Standards 40 CFR Part 60, Subpart IIII, Standards of Performance for Stationary Compression Ignition Internal Combustion Engines.

A summary of the BPT analysis for back-up generator is the following:

1. The back-up generator shall fire only diesel fuel with a maximum sulfur content not to exceed 0.05% by weight.
2. The back-up generator shall be limited to 500 hr/yr of operation based on a 12 month rolling total. Compliance shall be demonstrated by a written log of all generator operating hours.
3. 06-096 CMR 106 regulates fuel sulfur content, however in this case a BPT analysis for SO₂ determined a more stringent limit of 0.05% was appropriate and shall be used.
4. 06-096 CMR 103 regulates PM emission limits. The PM₁₀ limits are derived from the PM limits.
5. NO_x, CO, and VOC emission limits are based upon AP-42 data dated 10/96.
6. Visible emissions from the back-up generator shall each not exceed 20% opacity on a six (6) minute block average, except for no more than two (2) six (6) minute block averages in a continuous 3-hour period.

6. Facility Emissions and Fuel Use Caps

GE is limited to the use of 100 million cubic feet of natural gas per year and 750,000 gallons of No.#2 diesel fuel (both on a 12-month rolling total), and 500 hours per year of diesel generator operation. Based on the above mentioned fuel use and hour restrictions, total facility annual emissions shall not exceed the following:

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Total Allowable Annual Emissions for the Facility (Tons / Year)
(used to calculate the annual license fee)

Equipment	PM	PM₁₀	SO₂	NO_x	CO	VOC
Boilers 1 & 2	6.3	6.3	26.4	18.4	1.9	0.1
Make-up Air Units	0.4	0.4	0.1	5.1	4.3	0.3
Propane Units	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.4	0.1	0.1
Process units	--	--	--	--	--	3.0
Emergency Gen.	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.8	0.2	0.1
TOTALS	6.9	6.9	26.7	24.7	5.3	3.6

III. AMBIENT AIR QUALITY ANALYSIS

According to 06-096 CMR 115, the level of air quality analyses required for a renewal source shall be determined on a case-by case basis. Modeling and monitoring are not required for a renewal if the total emissions of any pollutant released do not exceed the following:

Pollutant	Tons/Year
PM	25
PM ₁₀	25
SO ₂	50
NO _x	100
CO	250

Based on the total facility licensed emissions, GE is below the emissions level required for modeling and monitoring.

ORDER

Based on the above Findings and subject to conditions listed below, the Department concludes that the emissions from this source:

- will receive Best Practical Treatment,
- will not violate applicable emission standards,
- will not violate applicable ambient air quality standards in conjunction with emissions from other sources.

The Department hereby grants Air Emission License A-152-71-J-R subject to the following conditions.

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Severability. The invalidity or unenforceability of any provision, or part thereof, of this License shall not affect the remainder of the provision or any other provisions. This License shall be construed and enforced in all respects as if such invalid or unenforceable provision or part thereof had been omitted.

STANDARD CONDITIONS

- (1) Employees and authorized representatives of the Department shall be allowed access to the licensee's premises during business hours, or any time during which any emissions units are in operation, and at such other times as the Department deems necessary for the purpose of performing tests, collecting samples, conducting inspections, or examining and copying records relating to emissions (38 M.R.S.A. §347-C).
- (2) The licensee shall acquire a new or amended air emission license prior to commencing construction of a modification, unless specifically provided for in Chapter 115. [06-096 CMR 115]
- (3) Approval to construct shall become invalid if the source has not commenced construction within eighteen (18) months after receipt of such approval or if construction is discontinued for a period of eighteen (18) months or more. The Department may extend this time period upon a satisfactory showing that an extension is justified, but may condition such extension upon a review of either the control technology analysis or the ambient air quality standards analysis, or both. [06-096 CMR 115]
- (4) The licensee shall establish and maintain a continuing program of best management practices for suppression of fugitive particulate matter during any period of construction, reconstruction, or operation which may result in fugitive dust, and shall submit a description of the program to the Department upon request. [06-096 CMR 115]
- (5) The licensee shall pay the annual air emission license fee to the Department, calculated pursuant to Title 38 M.R.S.A. §353. [06-096 CMR 115]
- (6) The license does not convey any property rights of any sort, or any exclusive privilege. [06-096 CMR 115]
- (7) The licensee shall maintain and operate all emission units and air pollution systems required by the air emission license in a manner consistent with good air pollution control practice for minimizing emissions. [06-096 CMR 115]
- (8) The licensee shall maintain sufficient records to accurately document compliance with emission standards and license conditions and shall maintain such records for a minimum

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of six (6) years. The records shall be submitted to the Department upon written request.
[06-096 CMR 115]

- (9) The licensee shall comply with all terms and conditions of the air emission license. The filing of an appeal by the licensee, the notification of planned changes or anticipated noncompliance by the licensee, or the filing of an application by the licensee for a renewal of a license or amendment shall not stay any condition of the license. [06-096 CMR 115]
- (10) The licensee may not use as a defense in an enforcement action that the disruption, cessation, or reduction of licensed operations would have been necessary in order to maintain compliance with the conditions of the air emission license. [06-096 CMR 115]
- (11) In accordance with the Department's air emission compliance test protocol and 40 CFR Part 60 or other method approved or required by the Department, the licensee shall:
- A. perform stack testing to demonstrate compliance with the applicable emission standards under circumstances representative of the facility's normal process and operating conditions:
 - 1. within sixty (60) calendar days of receipt of a notification to test from the Department or EPA, if visible emissions, equipment operating parameters, staff inspection, air monitoring or other cause indicate to the Department that equipment may be operating out of compliance with emission standards or license conditions; or
 - 2. pursuant to any other requirement of this license to perform stack testing.
 - B. install or make provisions to install test ports that meet the criteria of 40 CFR Part 60, Appendix A, and test platforms, if necessary, and other accommodations necessary to allow emission testing; and
 - C. submit a written report to the Department within thirty (30) days from date of test completion.
- [06-096 CMR 115]
- (12) If the results of a stack test performed under circumstances representative of the facility's normal process and operating conditions indicate emissions in excess of the applicable standards, then:
- A. within thirty (30) days following receipt of such test results, the licensee shall re-test the non-complying emission source under circumstances representative of the facility's normal process and operating conditions and in accordance with the Department's air emission compliance test protocol and 40 CFR Part 60 or other method approved or required by the Department; and
 - B. the days of violation shall be presumed to include the date of stack test and each and every day of operation thereafter until compliance is demonstrated under normal and representative process and operating conditions, except to the extent that the facility

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can prove to the satisfaction of the Department that there were intervening days during which no violation occurred or that the violation was not continuing in nature; and

- C. the licensee may, upon the approval of the Department following the successful demonstration of compliance at alternative load conditions, operate under such alternative load conditions on an interim basis prior to a demonstration of compliance under normal and representative process and operating conditions.

[06-096 CMR 115]

- (13) Notwithstanding any other provisions in the State Implementation Plan approved by the EPA or Section 114(a) of the CAA, any credible evidence may be used for the purpose of establishing whether a person has violated or is in violation of any statute, regulation, or Part 70 license requirement. [06-096 CMR 115]

- (14) The licensee shall maintain records of malfunctions, failures, downtime, and any other similar change in operation of air pollution control systems or the emissions unit itself that would affect emission and that is not consistent with the terms and conditions of the air emission license. The licensee shall notify the Department within two (2) days or the next state working day, whichever is later, of such occasions where such changes result in an increase of emissions. The licensee shall report all excess emissions in the units of the applicable emission limitation. [06-096 CMR 115]

- (15) Upon written request from the Department, the licensee shall establish and maintain such records, make such reports, install, use and maintain such monitoring equipment, sample such emissions (in accordance with such methods, at such locations, at such intervals, and in such a manner as the Department shall prescribe), and provide other information as the Department may reasonably require to determine the licensee's compliance status. [06-096 CMR 115]

SPECIFIC CONDITIONS

- (16) **Boiler #1 and #2**

- A. Total fuel use for facility shall not exceed 100 million cubic feet per year of natural gas and 750,000 gal/yr of fuel oil, which meets the criteria of # 2 fuel oil in ASTM D396. Compliance shall be demonstrated by fuel records from the supplier showing the quantity and type of fuel delivered (ASTM D396 compliant). Records of annual fuel use shall be kept on a 12-month rolling total basis. [06-096 CMR 115, BPT]

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B. Emissions shall not exceed the following:

Emission Unit	Pollutant	lb/MMBtu	Origin and Authority
Boiler #1	PM	0.12	06-096 CMR 103(2)(B)(1)(a)
Boiler #2	PM	0.12	06-096 CMR 103(2)(B)(1)(a)

C. Emissions shall not exceed the following [06-096 CMR 115, BPT]:

Emission Unit	PM (lb/hr)	PM ₁₀ (lb/hr)	SO ₂ (lb/hr)	NO _x (lb/hr)	CO (lb/hr)	VOC (lb/hr)
Boiler #1	1.3	1.3	5.3	3.7	0.4	0.1
Boiler #2	1.3	1.3	5.3	3.7	0.4	0.1

D. Visible emissions from each boiler shall not exceed 20% opacity on a six (6) minute block average, except for no more than two (2) six (6) minute block averages in a continuous 3-hour period. [06-096 CMR 101]

(17) **Back-up Generator**

- A. GE shall limit the Back-up Generator to 500 hr/yr of operation (based on a 12 month rolling total). An hour meter shall be maintained and operated on the Back-up Generator. [06-096 CMR 115, BPT]
- B. The Back-up Generator shall only be operated for maintenance purposes and for situations arising from sudden and reasonably unforeseeable events beyond the control of the source. The Back-up Generator shall not be used for prime power when reliable offsite power is available. A log shall be maintained documenting the date, time, and reason for operation. [06-096 CMR 115, BPT]
- C. The Back-up Generator shall fire diesel with a sulfur limit not to exceed 0.05% by weight. Compliance shall be based on fuel records from the supplier showing the quantity of fuel delivered and the percent sulfur of the fuel. [06-096 CMR 115, BPT]
- D. Emissions shall not exceed the following:

Emission Unit	Pollutant	lb/MMBtu	Origin and Authority
Back-up Generator	PM	0.12	06-096 CMR 103(2)(B)(1)(a)

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E. Emissions shall not exceed the following [06-096 CMR 115, BPT]:

Emission Unit	PM (lb/hr)	PM ₁₀ (lb/hr)	SO ₂ (lb/hr)	NO _x (lb/hr)	CO (lb/hr)	VOC (lb/hr)
Back-up Generator	0.1	0.1	0.1	2.9	0.6	0.2

F. Visible emissions from the Back-up Generator shall not exceed 20% opacity on a six (6) minute block average, except for no more than two (2) six (6) minute block averages in a continuous 3-hour period. [06-096 CMR 101]

(18) Emissions from the following sources shall not exceed the corresponding emission limit:

Unit	Pollutant	Emission Limit
Heat treat oven	oil vapors (VOC)	1 ton/year

GE shall track the process VOC emission limit through mass balance calculations. These calculations shall be done on a calendar year basis and shall be kept on file and made available to the Department upon request. [06-096 CMR 115, BPT]

(19) **Parts Washer**

Parts washers at GE are subject to Solvent Cleaners, 06-096 CMR 130 (last amended June 28, 2004).

A. GE shall keep records of the amount of solvent added to each parts washer. [06-096 CMR 115, BPT]

B. The following are exempt from the requirements of 06-096 CMR 130 [06-096 CMR 130]:

1. Solvent cleaners using less than two liters (68 oz) of cleaning solvent with a vapor pressure of 1.00 mmHg, or less, at 20° C (68° F);
2. Wipe cleaning; and,
3. Cold cleaning machines using solvents containing less than or equal to 5% VOC by weight.

C. The following standards apply to cold cleaning machines that are applicable sources under Chapter 130.

1. GE shall attach a permanent conspicuous label to each unit summarizing the following operational standards [06-096 CMR 130]:
 - (i) Waste solvent shall be collected and stored in closed containers.
 - (ii) Cleaned parts shall be drained of solvent directly back to the cold cleaning machine by tipping or rotating the part for at least 15 seconds or until dripping ceases, whichever is longer.

- (iii) Flushing of parts shall be performed with a solid solvent spray that is a solid fluid stream (not a fine, atomized or shower type spray) at a pressure that does not exceed 10 psig. Flushing shall be performed only within the freeboard area of the cold cleaning machine.
 - (iv) The cold cleaning machine shall not be exposed to drafts greater than 40 meters per minute when the cover is open.
 - (v) Sponges, fabric, wood, leather, paper products and other absorbent materials shall not be cleaned in the degreaser.
 - (vi) When a pump-agitated solvent bath is used, the agitator shall be operated to produce no observable splashing of the solvent against the tank walls or the parts being cleaned. Air agitated solvent baths may not be used.
 - (vii) Spills during solvent transfer shall be cleaned immediately. Sorbent material shall be immediately stored in covered containers.
 - (viii) Work area fans shall not blow across the opening of the degreaser unit.
 - (ix) The solvent level shall not exceed the fill line.
2. The remote reservoir cold cleaning machine shall be equipped with a perforated drain with a diameter of not more than six inches. [06-096 CMR 130]

(20) The following periodic monitoring applies to the seven wet scrubbers:

- a. GE shall continuously operate the wet scrubbers for the plating baths.
- b. GE shall maintain pressure drop indicators across each of the scrubbers. The pressure drop on each scrubber shall be measured and recorded once per day.
- c. GE shall measure and on a daily basis record the recycled water pH in each of the remote circulation systems.
- d. GE shall test the scrubbers' efficiency and operate them according to the specified parameters that show compliance, upon Department request.

[06-096 CMR 115, BPT]

(21) GE is limited to the use of 100 million cubic feet of natural gas or 750,000 gallons of #2 oil based on a 12-month rolling total. [06-096 CMR 115, BPT]

(22) General Process Sources

Visible emissions from any general process source shall not exceed an opacity of 20% on a six (6) minute block average basis, except for no more than one (1) six (6) minute block average in a 1-hour period. [06-096 CMR 101]

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- (23) GE shall notify the Department within 48 hours and submit a report to the Department on a quarterly basis if a malfunction or breakdown in any component causes a violation of any emission standard (38 M.R.S.A. §605).

DONE AND DATED IN AUGUSTA, MAINE THIS 14th DAY OF May, 2010.

DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION

BY: James P. Little
DAVID P. LITTELL, COMMISSIONER

The term of this license shall be five (5) years from the signature date above.

PLEASE NOTE ATTACHED SHEET FOR GUIDANCE ON APPEAL PROCEDURES

Date of initial receipt of application: October 6, 2008

Date of application acceptance: October 28, 2008

Date filed with the Board of Environmental Protection:

This Order prepared by Edwin Cousins, Bureau of Air Quality

